

PP in the national and international movement for the postwar green recovery of Ukraine

Discussions about the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine began shortly after the deoccupation of the northern regions. Several versions immediately appeared - from economists, politicians, public activists, both Ukrainian and international communities. All these proposals became the basis of the great movement to create a national plan for the recovery of Ukraine: a rather complicative structure of working groups, several thousand involved experts, numerous discussions etc.

The question about green approach to recovery arose from the very beginning of the development of the national plan. Soon enough, environmental organizations and experts came together to discuss the topic, to monitor the process of preparing the plan. At the beginning of May, a joint position was developed, which was published as the [main principles](#) of green recovery.

Representatives of eco-NGOs and experts tried to join all thematic working groups of the official process, and in order to have a real influence on it, they constantly share information and make statements if they disagree with something. So, looks like the process is under the control of public, but in fact there is very weak reaction to environmental community proposals from sectoral and regional decision-makers, those proposals are mostly not taken into account in the final documents.

Why? The main reasons and challenges are following:

- poor awareness by National Plan developers and government officials of the real meaning of the principles of sustainable development and the need to integrate climate policy into all sectors; correct declarations, but no vision on how to implement them in concrete plans and projects;
- lack of awareness of the importance of the European Green Deal (EGC);
- green approach to reconstruction is not considered as an economic necessity for the future development of Ukraine.

CSOs

- participate in the process of the national plan creating – but are not included into national council for recovery. We are sure – we **should be an equal partner of the process, not just adviser**;
- Local communities have now unique experience of surviving in war conditions thanks using sustainable approaches and self-organization – **should be used for recovery action and future development**;
- join in networks/ coalitions, including international, to advocate green and sustainable approaches, use existing structures (EaP CSF, UA-EU CSP pro-european platforms) to bring their opinion to Ukrainian decision-makers and international community (<https://www.dossier.org.ua/en/news/environmental-priorities-of-post-war-reconstruction/>)

We have examples of self-organization in rural communities where locals inspired by sustainability made it a basis for new practices providing improved resilience and self-sufficiency for local residents – such as the use of locally available services, independent from centralized electricity or water supply, local communities sharing food from local small farmers

and family gardens, use of sustainable agricultural practices with fewer resources input. Ukrainian experience of people self-sufficiency and green recovery principles need to be supported by international community and shared to other countries, it may be useful for conflict or disaster situation in other regions.

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